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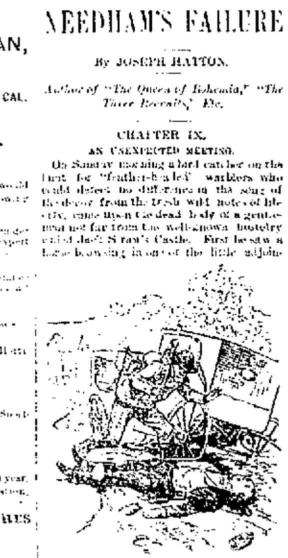
CHAPTER IX.

AN UNEXPECTED MEETING.

On Sunday morning a bird catcher on the hunt for "feather-headed" warblers who could detect no difference in the song of the decoy from the fresh wild notes of liberty, came upon the dead body of a gentleman not far from the well-known hostelry called Jack Straw's Castle. First he saw a horse browsing in one of the little adjoining



DISCOVERY OF THE BODY.

valleys. Half a mile further on he saw a brougham partly on the bridle path at the back of the tavern, and partly in a furze bush; and close by lay the dead body of a gentleman, cold and stiff. It was in evening dress. The clothes were wet. A crush hat and a bottle labeled "essential oil of almonds" was lying by its side, and on the bottle was written, "John Needham, Esq., M. P., Portland place." Near the brougham was a silver spirit flask with "John Needham" engraved upon it, together with a crest. It contained essential oil of almonds, and there was still left in the other bottle a considerable quantity of the deadly drug. The bird catcher, relinquishing business for the day, went to the inn and roused the landlord. It was a glorious summer morning. The thunderstorm of the preceding night had freshened the earth and cleared the atmosphere. Hampstead heath was a picture of beauty, the air full of sweet perfumes, and the sun was flooding the landscape with a soft and tender light.

Assistance being procured, and the police duly introduced into the affair, the body was removed to Hampstead workhouse, where it awaited the coroner's inquest. It lay there in the deadhouse while the murderer was traveling comfortably enough to Liverpool. The train stopped too frequently, however, for his perfect satisfaction. It made him feel lonely and strange to see people greeting each other, coming and going, exchanging Sunday visits. He was almost the only first-class passenger. He had brought the dispatch box into his carriage, and for the first two hours of his journey he read many of the papers and letters and memoranda which it contained. Then he turned to the newspapers again and read over the editorial relating to himself, and for the publication of which he was glad, seeing that it would help to prepare the public for the discovery on Hampstead heath. Had it been discovered? he asked himself, and answering it at the same time. Of course it had. How? By whom? What had they done with it? Taken it to Portland place? Would the affair be in to-morrow's papers? When would he see to-morrow's papers? Had he left any detail of the business unconsidered? Did anybody know that Norbury had called on him? Had anybody noticed the likeness between them. Had Norbury told his lawyer that he was to call on Mr. Needham? What would it matter if he had? Supposing they made inquiries about Norbury? They would only learn that he came in late, had been in the country, and had gone to Liverpool. Was there anything odd in Norbury's conduct? No. He paid his bill, gave a receipt for the money they had taken care of for him; did not forget his unpacked trunk in the hall. But they might want him as a witness; they might send to Liverpool after him. Could they do it in time to stop his sailing? Yes. That troubled him; and as he alighted from the train towards evening he received a rude shock.

"How do you do, Needham?" said a gentleman on the platform. "I thought I was the only man who felt obliged to travel on Sundays."

"I beg your pardon," said Needham, with a real stammer, an exaggeration of his customary slight hesitation of manner, "you have the advantage of me."

"Mr. Needham, is it not?" said the other. "Mr. John Needham, surely I cannot be mistaken."

"You are, sir; my name is Norbury."

"I beg your pardon," said the other; "my name is Green. Wilfred Green. I am the member for Harwood, and I could have sworn you were a colleague of mine."

"You honor me," said Needham; "I have never aspired to a seat in parliament."

"I beg your pardon," said the stranger again.

Needham smiled, took off his hat and moved away.

"Curse him!" he muttered between his teeth; "I always hated him—the jabbering idiot. What will he say when he reads the papers to-morrow?"

What did he say? When he read of the discovery of the body he rubbed his hands with pleasure. Not that he disliked Needham, but because he was a spiritualist, an active, talking, and writing spiritualist; and he believed he had seen Needham's materialized spirit on its travels. He suddenly remembered that he and Needham had not many weeks previously had a long conversation of a psychological and Biblical character, in which Needham had expressed his entire belief in the Biblical visions and in ghosts, and had confessed that he saw no reason why the Nineteenth century should be deprived of spiritual intercourse with those who had gone before them to the spirit land. Mr. Wilfred Green, M. P., wrote a letter to The Times stating that it might be more than a coincidence, the appearance unto him at Liverpool on Sunday, of John Needham; and he suggested several curious psychological explanations of the same. It might have been an optical effort of the mind or a communication from the spirit world; John Needham's personality might for the moment have been unconsciously assumed by another, for spirit purposes; but he left the facts to the learned and scientific, contenting himself with setting them forth. And for several days the learned and scientific "gave him fits," to quote a popular, if vulgar phrase, while one very imaginative and sensational journalist hinted that if Green had seen anybody it was really John Needham, and that the body upon which the inquest had sat was a "spurious corpse."

These and other strange circumstances set up in the sensitive mind of Kate Norbury a great and dreadful fear.

CHAPTER X.

DESCRIBES THE CORONER'S INQUEST, THE NATURE OF THE EVIDENCE AND THE RESULT.

The inquest was opened on Tuesday morning. The body had been identified by the deceased's brother Henry and by the butler. Several personal friends were present, including two members of parliament. There had not been the smallest doubt, of course, as to the suicide and the evidence of the servants showed how completely Needham had laid his plans. Some of the jury, while chatting among themselves, had expressed surprise that the deceased should have taken so much trouble about it, and that he should do such an odd thing as to drive up to Hampstead. In answer to this it was suggested that he might have done these curious things for the purpose of leading up to a verdict of insanity.

This was the nature of the conversation that took place while the jury was going to view the body and returning to Jack Straw's Castle, where the inquest was held.

James Rogers was the first witness called. He deposed that he was butler of the deceased, and resided at his master's house, Portland place. He had seen and identified the body as that of Mr. John Needham, whom he had last seen alive at about six o'clock on Saturday evening, at which time he waited upon him at dinner. Mr. Needham had sent the footman and the coachman to Leighton Buzzard an hour or so before. His master took a very light dinner, and afterwards he (Rogers) went with the other servants to the opera. The witness then related the circumstances under which he and the rest had gone to the opera, and afterwards to supper. They did not return home until two in the morning. Found the house very much as it was when he left. In the library there were the remains of some coffee, and the spirit bottles and other things were on the table. Mr. Needham had, he should say, had his cup of coffee and cigar as usual. The cup had since been washed, and so also had the coffee pot. Of course if he had known of the sad business he would have had the things remain as they were. Nobody had been to the house during the day except Mr. Nolan, the solicitor. He came to breakfast, and the master drove him home in the afternoon. The carriage used was the pair horse brougham, and the coachman and footman were on the box. Had not observed anything peculiar in his master's manner during the last few months. Thought it curious at the time his treating everybody to the opera and being so particularly affable, but put it down to a sudden act of generosity and being his birthday, though he must say it astonished him very much. The parlor maid, however, had said she thought the master was mad; but it was a way she had.

"A way she had?" the coroner asked.

"Yes, sir. Any one a-doing anything she don't quite see, she'll say, 'Oh, he's mad—mad as a hatter.'" (Laughter.)

"And she did not quite 'see' the master's invitation to the opera, eh?"

"That was it, sir; and so she bounces, as I understands, into the kitchen and says the master's mad."

"Yes, that will do; we don't want to hear what you understand, but what you know of your own knowledge."

"Yes, sir; that's what I was a-sayin——"

"That will do; the next witness."

Thomas Bobbins was then called. He said he was a bird catcher—"dealt in 'em" and lived at Tickheel court, Hampstead. Came across the body at eight o'clock Sunday morning. Saw the horse first; then the body; then the brougham; called to a chap as he see near the castle to come afore he touched it; and then the police, some time afterward. All the clothes was on the body, and the deceased had laid his overcoat down first to lie upon, that was evident; and close by was the opera hat, and the bottle and flask now produced. The clothes were wet, as it had rained heavy the first part of the night. The bottle had "Essential Oil of Almonds" on it, and "Poison" in big letters, and the druggist's name.

Here the coroner explained that he had preferred to let this witness give his evidence exactly in his own words before asking him any special questions, but from this point he asked him a great many, further eliciting that there was no evidence of a struggle and no particular footmarks, seeing that the spot where the body was lying was "furzy," and not calculated to show much in the way of footmarks. But there were plenty of footmarks there now, for the spot had been crowded with people ever since, and a lot of the gorse had been torn away.

The coroner expressed his regret that the footprints had been obliterated; he thought the police should have kept the place clear, and he thought it a matter for serious reprobation the morbid curiosity of the public as exemplified by the removal of gorse as mementoes. (Applause.)

Police Constable Jones (221S) gave evidence as to the removal of the body. There were no signs of a struggle. In the deceased's pockets were a razor, six pounds and ten shillings in gold and silver, a case with visiting cards of the deceased in it. The bottle of poison was lying near his right hand as if it had dropped out of it. The deceased's clothes were wet, but otherwise undisturbed.

Mr. Jabez Northwick, surgeon, practicing at Hampstead, said he saw the body at nine o'clock on Sunday morning in the dead house. It was cold, the limbs rigid, the eyes glistening, life-like; the face calm and placid, and there was a powerful odor of the essential oil of bitter almonds perceptible at the mouth. There was no froth or anything to show that the unfortunate gentleman had died of poison except the smell of it. He had made a post mortem examination of the body, and it had undergone little or no change. There were no marks of external violence, some post mortem congestion of the lungs, no valvular disease of

DR. NORTHWICK TESTIFIES.

the heart; a thickening was perceptible in the left ventricle; the right auricle of the heart was distended with blood, the left auricle empty; no odor of essential oil of almonds all over the body. The stomach contained undigested food, and imbedded in it numerous black particles perceptible to the naked eye. On examination they proved to be powdered opium, and they were stuck all over the mucous membrane, and so numerous as not to be counted. The liver was healthy, the pupils of the eyes dilated, the brain and membrane congested, but otherwise healthy and without any signs of inflammation. It was quite possible the deceased had taken a strong narcotic as well as the essential oil of almonds, but the latter was the cause of death.

At this point the butler was recalled and related what the reader already knows in regard to the bottle delivered at the house by the druggist's assistant; and the next witness was Mr. Drower, the druggist himself, who related the incident of Mr. Needham's call and purchase of the essential oil of almonds.

The coroner remarking that it was a pity such articles should be sold even by authorized persons and in such large quantities, Mr. Drower said the essential oil of bitter almonds was sold by every confectioner in the kingdom.

"For what purpose?"

"Well," replied Mr. Drower, "it is used commonly in cooking, for flavoring custards, and other purposes. Indeed confectionery, such as is generally sold, contains poisons of all kinds."

"Indeed! Is that so? A nice reflection for those who eat confectionery. (Laughter.) I shall take care to give my cook some advice upon this point the moment I return home. (Laughter.) At the same time allow me to remark I am not jesting, and that this is not a theatre. I must request gentlemen present to control their emotions."

Witness continued to state that he could not understand at the time for what possible purpose ... grooms might require essential oil of almonds in the stables. Arsenic, quite as deadly a poison, would of course have been an entirely different matter. It is a common thing to give arsenic to horses among their corn to improve their coats and condition. On the continent it is a very common practice, and it is a fact known to science that with regard to the administration of arsenic to horses and the taking of it by human beings that if it is discontinued the constitution breaks up with just the same symptoms as those which are produced by arsenical poisoning. The sufferers die from the want of it, but with every appearance of being the victims of poison.

Mary Atkinson, the parlor maid, was then called. If you have been present at serious trials for murder, or at equally painful inquests, you must have noticed on the part of the spectators a tendency to be amused. It is as if the mind, weighted with the tragic story, sought relief in the merest suggestion of comedy. The clever dramatist, dealing with a pathetic situation, understands this well, and seeks to give his audience the quick relief of an excuse for laughter. Mary Atkinson came upon the scene at Hampstead with the reputation of a humorist. She had, according to the butler, a habit of describing people whom she did not quite understand as being "mad as a hatter." Mary was an intelligent, bright-looking young woman, with a snub nose and a showy bonnet; and she was received with a general smile of approval. She related with minute detail a particular interview she had had with her late master on the afternoon of his death.

"And you said he was mad?"

"Yes, sir, I beg his pardon." (Laughter.)

"Why did you think he was mad?"

"It was such a odd thing for him to ask me."

"To ask you what?"

"If I'd ever been to the opera."

"And so you thought he was mad because he asked you if you had ever been to the opera?"

"Well, sir, I did—I beg his pardon." (Laughter.)

"Don't beg his pardon, poor gentleman; he is beyond that. And I must request the officer to clear the court if there is any more laughter."

"Yes, sir. I'm very sorry. I wasn't laughing, and its no laughing matter for me, losing a good place and a good master."

And here she began to cry.

"There, there, that will do," said the coroner. "Pray control your feelings. Was there anything peculiar in Mr. Needham's manner that should lead you to think he was not in his right mind?"

"No more than what I have said, as it seemed so curious he should ask me if I'd ever been to the opera."

"Oh, yes, yes; we've heard that before. (Laughter.) I mean in his appearance or in his manner?"

"No, sir; I can't say as there was. But to say as he would give me and the others tickets, and he should see us there, was something so odd—I beg his pardon." (Laughter.)

"Very well. That will do."

"Yes, sir; thank you, sir," said Mary, retiring into a corner to be upbraided by the cook for making a fool of herself, "and making all of us look as silly as you are."

Then came the evidence of Mr. Nolan. He described his visit to Mr. Needham on Saturday morning. He had received a telegraphic message from Dublin relating to some financial business, which he thought it desirable Mr. Needham should see. Mr. Needham was in financial difficulties far more serious than he, his solicitor, had contemplated, although serious enough to give him great anxiety. He found Mr. Needham not in his usual state of health, but depressed; looking very weary and tired, yet full of intellectual and mental resources. He shouldn't say that he exhibited the slightest tokens of insanity. It was not his intention to stay and breakfast with Mr. Needham, but he remained, and they talked over a great many business matters in relation both to the London and the Dublin banks, and to some questions of mortgages and other securities. He left Mr. Needham about half past three in the afternoon, and that was the last time he saw him alive.

Henry Needham, brother of the deceased, next gave evidence of an unimportant character, with the exception of the reproduction of the letter with which the reader is already acquainted. The witness was very much affected during the reading of the letter, and once or twice was so much overcome that he paused and turned away his head to wipe the tears from his eyes. The dead silence in the court was ample evidence of the deep sympathy that was felt for the witness and other members of his family.

Horace Byles, of the firm of Byles, Grant & Byles, solicitors, Lombard street, deposed that on the morning of Friday preceding his death, the deceased, John Needham, called upon him and asked for financial assistance in the interests of the Needham Joint Stock bank, showing him some telegraphic messages he had received from Dublin on the subject of their wants, proposed several schemes for witness' consideration in regard to raising money, and after he (Horace Byles) told him they were not such schemes as he could recommend or adopt, Needham grew very excited and exclaimed, "Great God! If the bank falls it will be my fault and the ruin of thousands." He walked about the office with his hand to his head, and urged witness to help him. He had not been on very friendly terms with Needham for some time previously to this interview, on account chiefly of a disappointment in money matters. About a month before his death he remembered that a security Needham had given him, upon which he had found money for the Irish bank, had not been registered, and after Needham left on Friday he determined to have it registered. There was something so despairing in Needham's manner that he felt the bank was on the eve of collapse. During the conversation he (witness) mentioned this security to Needham, and there was something so strange in his manner he (witness) had a sudden suspicion that there was something wrong about it. He therefore sent his partner with the deed to Dublin. On arriving there he was not long in discovering that it was a forgery. The security purported to be a deed given on the purchase of an estate in the encumbered estates court. It was signed by two of the commissioners and two attesting witnesses, and not a single signature was genuine. (Sensation in court.) It had a real seal of the encumbered estates court attached to it, but there was no doubt it had been transferred from some other genuine deed. He (witness) attributed Needham's death to his excitement about the Needham bank and to his knowledge that he (witness) was about to send this deed over to Dublin for registration. There were rumors of other forgeries, but he knew of no other forged deed than his own. Several of Mr. Needham's deeds had from time to time passed through his hands to persons who had advanced money upon them, but he (witness) had no reason to believe that any one of them was not genuine. He did not think anybody enjoyed the deceased's confidence. Mr. Needham was a very reticent man; it was difficult to get any information from him beyond what he chose to impart. He should think Mr. Sadler had written the letters produced under great excitement, and he believed that some of the statements in them were not correct.

There was then a long discussion between the coroner and the witness as to what it was proper to disclose in regard to the deceased's affairs, what might be known and what might not; and the witness mentioned several circumstances indicating the serious financial difficulties in which Mr. Needham was involved.

The inquest was then adjourned until Thursday, when fresh evidence of a long and voluminous character was given, and other private letters were produced, and the correspondence in The Times was mentioned in terms anything but complimentary to Mr. Green. The coroner also deprecated the fact that several public journals had discussed Mr. Green's remarkable statement that he had seen the deceased and had spoken to him at Liverpool on the Sunday, when it was a fact beyond all manner of doubt that the unfortunate gentleman was lying dead at Hampstead workhouse. It was not his business to reply to these things, but he thought it a pity that a member of parliament should give his countenance to the new so-called spiritualistic craze, which was the revival of an old delusion much more worthy of the dark ages than the present. As for the journal which threw out the suggestion that the unfortunate deceased had procured the corpse of some other person to represent his own, and thus complete his villainies by carrying off a large sum of money and getting away to some other country, he thought it a mistake for the writer of that article to waste his imaginative powers upon a mere newspaper, instead of writing stories for The London Journal, or compiling dramas for the transpontine stage. No man, he believed, more than himself appreciated and valued the freedom of the press, but in this matter he confessed he thought both editors and correspondents had outstripped the line which divides liberty from license.

Passing from this feature of the case to the closing of the painful business before the jury, he summed up the evidence with great care, dwelling at some length upon the rights of the crown in reference to any property the deceased might have left, and in anticipation of the jury finding a verdict of felo-de-se. In ordinary cases, he said, so far as he could see, there was not, unfortunately—and he regretted to say it—any evidence to show that the deceased was not perfectly sane when he arranged to take his own life and did take it. The only suggestion to his mind, even of eccentricity in the matter, was that he should drive himself up to the spot where he was discovered. This was no doubt a strange thing to do. Nevertheless, it was clearly by forethought and design. On the day when he felt that Byles, Grant & Byles would, within twenty-four hours, have discovered the secret of his forgeries, he had resolved to commit suicide, purchasing the drugs for the purpose, sending his two men servants into the country, writing his last letters, and making other careful and intelligent arrangements to close his career. It had been suggested that Hampstead heath was a favorite resort of the deceased, and that he had frequently been driving there, walking, more particularly during the last two weeks, about the heath behind Jack Straw's Castle, and near the spot where his body was found. He must repeat, it was a curious thing that he should get his servants out of the way, for that was evidently the intention of the opera and the suppers, himself putting his horse into his carriage, sitting upon the box and driving it, evidently late at night and possibly through a storm of rain and thunder, to Hampstead heath. That was the only indication in the entire story that could warrant even a thought of insanity; but this was overbalanced tremendously, in his estimation, by the other facts of the case. With these suggestions and instructions he left the verdict in the hands of the jury, and thanked them on behalf of himself and all concerned for their patient attention to the painful details of one of the saddest cases that had come under his attention for many years.

The jury, after a short deliberation, gave a verdict of felo-de-se, which it was generally understood meant a midnight burial with something worse than maimed rights; but in this case the body had been previously removed to the deceased's residence in Portland place, and on the fifth day after death it was interred at Kensal Green, in the presence of a few private friends and relatives. And in due course there was written on a black and silver plate over the remains of Joseph Norbury the dishonored name of John Needham. Meanwhile a strange instinct of fear and mistrust in regard to her brother's welfare took possession of the mind of Kate Norbury.

Continued next week.

The Young Bride's Diary.

Yesterday I bought a little red receipt book of a pleasing young man who called at the door. His eyes were so deep and dark, and his voice so pleading, that I would have purchased the book if I had to borrow the money. The book is a very useful one, and it is bound in the same color as my new dog.

It tells how to make custards, blanc manges and floating island. It also tells in the back part how to cure heaves, glanders and botts. I can hardly wait till George gets the botts, so that I can bring out my little red volume and win him back to life and joy again. It also gives away other information. Any one with this book in the house can go to work and take a person right through a long siege of croup or yellow fever without a doctor, and there's a whole lot of law in it, so that George won't have to have a doctor or a lawyer, and we can save a great deal that way. Why will people fritter away their money on doctors and lawyers when they can get one of these books so cheap?

Yesterday our landlady gave me a slip of oleander, and I have planted it in a cute little pitcher in the window, where it is slowly growing as I write. It hardly seems possible that some day it will be a large tree with yellow knobs on it.

All we need now is a home and some furniture, for I have already secured the oleander.

I bought some rhubarb at the drug store this morning, and to-morrow I will make a couple of pies. George is passionately fond of rhubarb pie.

Raising Foxes for Their Skins.

J. T. Powell, of Arbuckle, Colusa county, has originated a novel experiment by which he expects to make a fortune. He proposes to engage in the business of raising foxes for their hides. A correspondent of the Red Bluff Sentinel says that Mr. Powell and two other gentlemen propose to fence in ten acres of land, about six miles from Toomes' old camp, near south Yalla Balla Mountain, and put into the enclosure about fifty cross and silver gray foxes, and commence raising young foxes. When grown the skins of these animals bring a high price in the San Francisco fur market. Foxes are very prolific, and get their growth in about ten months. It is no uncommon thing for a slut to have from seven to ten at one litter.

When a silver gray fox is one year old the skin is worth in San Francisco, according to quality and size, from $5 to $45. The skins of cross foxes sell for $1 to $10. Mr. Powell says that he sold one silver gray fox skin last winter for $65 to a fur house in San Francisco. An ordinary good, large silver gray fox hide is worth $50, and the very largest size brings as high as $75 each. He thinks that the enterprise of raising foxes for their skins can be made very profitable. He offered a boy in Corning, the other day, $20 for a young fox of the silver gray species.—*Grass Valley Tidings.*

Taking A Mean Advantage.

"Say, you are a fortune teller, ain't you?" bluntly inquired a gentleman the other day as he entered rooms occupied by a woman who had a sign on the door reading "Clairvoyant."

"I read the past and future and give advice in business troubles; charges to gentlemen $1," was the reply.

"That's all right; the charges are reasonable enough," he continued quickly "it's not my own fortune I want told, but my wife's. She'll be down this afternoon, and I want to pay you something in advance," and he laid a five dollar bill on the table, and, after giving an accurate description of his better half, continued: "It wouldn't be healthy for my wife to go to the seashore this summer; the fates decree that she would be drowned while bathing. She's undoubtedly going to have a fortune left her in a few years, and therefore she ought to be prudent and economical now, so she will be in a better position to lord it over me when she handles the cash. I think it would improve her complexion to do her own work, etc. You understand, don't you. Do your work well, and you will hear from me again."

And he left as abruptly as he came in.—*Elmira Gazette.*

Distress After Eating

Will not be experienced if a half-tablespoonful of Simmons' Liver Regulator is taken. It is as good as a glass of wine after a hearty meal to ensure good digestion, and is so used by many. Does not nauseate or irritate the stomach, and unlike any other medicine, when its use is discontinued the system is not left constipated.

A Word to the Wise.

It frequently occurs that a lady will go into a drug store or any other establishment where toilet articles are sold and ask for some cosmetic, leaving the selection to the salesman, who in duty, as an agent for many cosmetics, is not at liberty to recommend any particular brand. The lady herself must be the one to decide. She will not fail in her choice if she asks for Davidson's Circassian Bloom. It is the most harmless one in the market.—*Macon, Ga., Mail.*

Trying to Please the Mistress.

Biddy O'Flannagan was a typical Irish servant. To please Mrs. F., her mistress, she would have made any sacrifice. So conscientious was she in the performance of her duties, that she frequently created great annoyance in the house. Biddy was told one day to make a pudding that would possess especial toothsome qualities. Knowing Mrs. F.'s fondness for Curtis' Cough Cure, Biddy conceived the singular idea of flavoring the dessert with the celebrated compound. When the pudding was served, those at the table commented upon the flavor, which although peculiar, was not unpleasant. The faithful servant was asked for an explanation. "Shure an' ain't all of yez takin' the stuff mornin', noon and night? Faith an' I thought it was a service I was doing yez." Biddy's loyalty to the family caused her apology to [illegible]

ORCHARD AND VINEYARD.

Communications on subjects of interest to fruit growers and vineyardists solicited for this department.

THE CACTUS LADY BUG.

It seems very desirable that all fruit growers should become fully acquainted with the predaceous insects, which may be considered their friends, as it is through their agency that all the worst pests are kept in check, and what naturalists term the "balance of nature" is preserved. Unfortunately, by the propagation of certain trees, the food plants of these insects, pests often increase to an alarming extent, and generally so fast that their enemies are far from being able to cope with them. Such has been the case in California for the last few years, and without washing and spraying of the trees with antidotes, many orchards would have been totally destroyed. Gradually, it seems, however, that the law of nature is asserting itself, and parasites and predaceous insects are making their appearance in vast numbers. The Ichneumon flies are making war on the scales and on many other insects. Of the more conspicuous insects the Syrphus flies have been very numerous; this season their green, blind larvae having, apparently, totally annihilated the aphis in the plum orchards, formerly badly infested. The lady-bugs have kept them company, and have also destroyed vast numbers of woolly aphis and grain aphis; appearing in many instances, as it seemed, in the eleventh hour, just in time to save the latter from destruction. The lace-winged flies (Chrysopa), so conspicuous by their large, delicate wings and large, lustrous eyes, have appeared in vast numbers, and their larvae have made havoc with the scale insects. But, perhaps, the most striking acquisition in this line is the so-called "Cactus lady-bug," the *Chilocorus Cacti*, whose principal food is the various scale insects. Some four weeks ago, when in the town of Santa Cruz, I found the *Chilocorus* feeding on the olive scale (*Lecanium oleae*) in trees badly infested. At Los Gatos they were noticed by me at Mr. Yocco's place feeding on soft orange scale. However, the most striking case presented to me was in the Willows, at San Jose, where Mr. Newhall, the nurseryman, directed my attention to it. We found at an old orchard five large pear trees, which, by the rough appearance of the bark, clearly showed that they had been once badly affected by scale—in this case by *Aspidiotus perniciosus*. In patches all over the trunk could be seen the mature insects with its black, shiny, body and two conspicuous red spots, and numerous pupae still partly covered with the black, soft spines of the larval skins. No live scale could be found, and the last two years' growth was clean and smooth. It was stated to me that the orchard had not been washed for three years, which seemed to point strongly to the conclusion that at least the final subjugation of the scale was due to the lady-bug. Another case in question, the orchard of Messrs. Winton and Webster, in Castro Valley, near Haywards, Alameda county. A number of plum trees were some years ago found to be badly infested with *Aspidiotus perniciosus*, and from them spread to the currant bushes close by, which previously were badly infested with another species of scale, and by the united efforts of those pests a good many were killed. The plum trees were sprayed with a strong solution of lye, which, although killing most scales, did not kill them all. The currant bushes were not sprayed; but, although showing by the thick coating of dry scales that they had once been fearfully infested, no live scale could be seen on them, while the trees were absolutely clean. In looking around on the trees I found a number of larvae of *Chilocorus*, as well as mature beetles; and on the currant bushes I found quite a number. On the whole, all evidence indicated that here, also, the lady-bugs had been instrumental in killing the scale bugs.

G. W. KLEE,
Inspector of Fruit Pests.

SUMMER WASHES.

Attention has been drawn to the usefulness of the lady-bug and other insects, and to the advisability of protecting them as much as possible. And here let it be stated, that we believe no less in the usefulness and the absolute necessity of winter washes, as well as summer washes, for infested orchards, especially the latter for young, growing orchards not yet in bearing. The numerous summer washes used by different parties, nearly all contain more or less whale-oil soap, and owe a great deal of their efficacy to this compound. Sulphur, perhaps, comes second in general use, and a little soda or potash lye is often added. Kerosene is being constantly used in various combinations, and if rightly prepared and applied is an excellent insecticide, particularly in soap emulsions; yet, we would not advise those unaccustomed to it to use it, as too often through a little oversight of the workmen, much damage may be done. Buhach, in combination with glycerine diluted with water, has been found a good wash for certain insects, especially the saw-fly larva and pear slugs. Phenyl and pyroligneous acids have also been used, but they, as well as many others too numerous to mention, seem too high-priced. In recommending a somewhat different wash, which has been used in somewhat different proportions by some Sacramento fruit growers, on the suggestion of Matthew Cooke, it should be understood that in order to be effective it must be thoroughly applied. And it is only by thorough and repeated applications, persistently kept up, that good results can be obtained, otherwise there may be a failure. And if any one has tried any given remedy to his entire satisfaction, and has become familiar with its workings, it would be advisable to hold fast to that until some other remedy, clearly more economical and equally efficient, be found. The changing about from one thing to another before any one given remedy has been thoroughly tested, is only of too common occurrence, and has been the cause of many bad results. The wash we recommend is very simple, and comparatively easily prepared. Dissolve 30 pounds whale oil soap (80 per cent. soap, at the most costing 5 cents per pound) in 60 gallons of water, by heating the two together thoroughly. Boil 3 pounds of lye (American concentrated lye is what we have used) with 6 pounds of sulphur and a couple of gallons of water. When thoroughly dissolved it is a dark-brown liquid (chemically sulphide of soda). Mix the two, the soap and the sulphide of soda, well and allow them to boil for about half an hour, then add about 90 gallons of water to the mixture, and it is ready for use. Apply it warm, at about 130° Fahrenheit, by means of a spray pump. Used warm its effect is better, and less material is required than when cold. We have found this wash effectual in destroying the following insect pests: Olive, or black scale, laurel scale, white pear scale, pernicious scale, cottony cushion scale, pear slugs (here killing eggs and larva), Aphides of all kinds. In fact, judging from the effects on these insects, we believe it will destroy all kinds of scale insects infesting trees, if used during the summer. As a destroyer of fungus life we have found it excellent and believe it will effect a sure cure of different mildews, as well as for the black pear fungus. The exact time for application will vary somewhat, according to the variety of trees and severity of the blight. An application of the compound was made to the trees in the experimental orchard of the College of Agriculture, the present season, with great success.

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J. W. SHORT. J. W. SHANKLIN.
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IRELAND VS BAYARD.

There was a time in the unstoried days of the Republic when an American citizen could not travel far enough upon this small earth to get beyond the reach and protection of the young but strong arm of his country. In those days we were not so numerous, so powerful nor so diplomatic, but we were a great deal more independent and more respected. When one of the first American Assemblies was in session Patrick Henry addressed to them this conundrum: "Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased by the price of slavery?" And nobody said that it was. But we have progressed since then, and the other day when an American citizen was arrested in Mexico by Mexican authorities and thrown into a Mexican dungeon for an offense committed upon American soil and under the protection of the American flag, Mr. Bayard, Secretary of the great American society for the accumulation of coin and the importation of Chinese, when the matter was respectfully called to his attention, instituted inquiries into the matter and was promptly snubbed for his pains; but Mr. Bayard is patient and at last accounts the American citizen, Mr. Cutting, was still incarcerated, deprived without form of law of his liberty, and Mr. Bayard was patiently pursuing his inquiries.

While he is a citizen of the United States, Mr. Cutting is also a citizen of the state of Texas, and Mr. John Ireland is the Governor of Texas. Mr. Ireland is not so diplomatic or refined as Mr. Bayard, and after a citizen of his state had been unjustly deprived of his liberty for some days and it became evident that Mr. Bayard was altogether more solicitous of the feeling of the small but revolutionary republic to the south than he was of the rights or liberties of an American citizen, Mr. Ireland addressed the secretary a letter that deserves to be filed in the national archives. It briefly but forcibly stated the facts and then, without even "if it please your excellency," demanded (think of it) that the United States immediately and peremptorily demand of the Mexican government the unconditional release of Mr. Cutting, and went on to state that if the United States did not act promptly, that the state of Texas would immediately, peaceably if possible, but forcibly if necessary, proceed to secure the release of Mr. Cutting. To be sure, all this is wrong, but what better could be expected of an executive whose gubernatorial dinner consists mostly of jerked Texas beef, who probably rides a bronco barebacked and swears in the American language. He has not learned of the decadence of of his country, but ignorantly supposes that a Democratic administration means now, as it used to in the days of Jackson, equal and absolute protection to every American citizen at home or abroad. He does not know that Blaine was defeated because it was feared that his aggressive foreign policy would anger Mexico or some South American dictatorial government and get this great American Republic thrashed till a Mexican squadron or the Chilian navy could ride safely at anchor in every American harbor.

However, the American people are liable to be perverse enough to stand in with Mr. Ireland as against Mr. Cleveland's blue-blooded Secretary, whose faltering, half-hearted foreign policy is bringing this Republic more and more into contempt with foreign powers. In the opinion of the American people, not all the blood of all the Bayards can ennoble this aristocratic coward, or recompense the nation for the humiliation he has brought upon it, nor recompense American citizens for the injustice that has been heaped upon them.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The ticket placed in nomination by the Republican County Convention last week is meeting with the hearty endorsement of good citizens all over the county. Democrats unite with Republicans in expressions of approval of the nominations made. The nominees obtained their places upon the ticket by no sort of political intrigue or combinations. They were selected in accordance with the unanimous desire to name the best men for the various offices. The Republican believes the convention succeeded in accomplishing this laudable purpose, and it heartily endorses the work which the convention has done. It is not our purpose at this time to make a personal review of the qualifications of the nominees. Most of them are well known to a majority of the people throughout the county, and it is in no spirit of boasting or flattery that we say that wherever known they are esteemed as good citizens and men of integrity and ability. In the nomination of such men the Republican party has done nothing more than a duty which it owed to itself and to the county at large. We confidently believe that a portion of this ticket will be elected at the coming election, notwithstanding the formidable party majority which is against it. Men have secured places on the Democratic ticket who are not the choice of their party, and the interests of the county demand their defeat. The people of the county want the men in local offices whom they believe will best conduct the business of the county, and they will place them there regardless of party politics.

Fresno watermelons are quoted at $15 per hundred in the San Francisco market, while melons from Lodi, Sacramento and other points north, bring only $8 per hundred. This county produces the same quality of melons as those raised in Fresno.—*Tulare Times.*

And this notwithstanding the assertion of the northern districts that melons and fruit of first-class flavor cannot be grown upon irrigated lands. The fact is that land supplied with a reasonable amount of water by irrigation produces finer fruit and melons both in size and quality than can be produced upon most of the unirrigated land of California, where the proper amount of moisture is lacking at the time when most needed to secure perfect development.

Joseph P. Vincent, formerly of this county, was nominated by acclamation for the Assembly, by the Republican County Convention of Fresno yesterday. The nomination of Mr. Vincent is a strong one.—*Modesto News* (*Dem.*).

So say they all, Mr. *News*, and those who know Mr. Vincent best are the strongest endorsers of his nomination.

THE SUPREME COURT.

For many months the present Supreme Court has been subjected to a criticism as open as it has been unrelenting. The bar, the press, the people, all seem to feel that the public interest is not even tolerably subserved by the men now upon the Supreme Bench, and in all quarters springs the hope that a change for the better may speedily but legally come.

The reorganization of the Court was by the Governor included in the call for the extra session. Every paper in the state, of any importance, has admitted the necessity of the reorganization, and now that the matter is fairly before the Legislature, many of those, admitting the incompetency of some of the Judges, are opposing any effort to bring about a change. One of the foremost papers of the State, after saying, "The Court is composed of a crank or two, and a fool or two and a sick man or two who ought to be gotten rid of just as soon as the Court can be reorganized in accordance with law," emphasizes its consistency by characterizing as revolutionary the proceedings now pending in the Legislature.

Were it susceptible of demonstration that the effort to reorganize the Court grew out of any particular decision then indeed would the proceedings be reprehensible. Did the criticisms come from any one section, did the demand for relief come from any one particular interest, did the public good not require a change, then might the word "revolutionary" apply; but long before the Court decided adversely to Mr. Terry's celebrated client, months before the decision favoring riparian rights was handed down and before the extra session convened, mutterings loud and deep went forth in the columns of the press, criticisms bold and sweeping came from the leaders of the bar, and anathemas deserved were fully expressed by the people, because of the seeming inability of the Justices to grapple with the questions presented to them. Delay has been the rule in the transaction of the people's business. Nothing has been done with system and dispatch, save the drawing of salary.

"It has been the custom of our forgiving and sympathetic people to excuse delay because the court has been overworked, and in this connection it were well that the people should know the capacity and inclination of some of these Justices when work is the test.

By a careful examination of the record it appears that between the 16th of July, 1885, and May 26th, 1886, the Court rendered 496 opinions. Of these, Chief Justice Morrison wrote twenty-one, and Justice Sharpstein two. By their statements as recently published in the *Chronicle*, neither of these men were sick or incapacitated for business during the period referred to, and both drew their salary.

Fair play is due every man when charged even with drawing an unearned salary, and certainly no American citizen wishes to remove any man from office without due process of law. Fortunately our law makers did provide a way of removing incompetent Justices of the Supreme Court, and all fair proceedings under the sanction of the law are certainly in order and the machinery of the law may, of right, be set in motion by any citizen of our State.

Divested of all prejudice, partizanship and personal bias, the movement to determine the mental status of the Court or any of its individual members is right, wholly in the interest of good government, and should be fairly conducted to a logical conclusion.

The Irrigationists have begun work the right way. They propose to organize in every precinct in their portion of the state and to see to it that they are only represented in the county conventions. The measures which their interest and the interest of the whole state demand would have become laws in 1885 but for the factious opposition of a small knot of politicians, whose purposes were well known. The names of these men are no secret; they will be found recorded in the journals of the Senate and Assembly. They were published over and over again in the correspondence and editorials in this paper. Several of these men will want a renomination; then will come the day for the irrigationists to get in their work. No man who was faithless in the interests of irrigation last winter should have an opportunity of visiting Sacramento again as a public servant.—*San Francisco Chronicle, April 7th.*

It is hard to realize that the above is an editorial extract from a paper which at this time characterizes as water steals and infamous schemes of water-grabbers, the same measures it then so ably championed. Scheming and conscienceless politicians have the power to accomplish a great deal of harm, but they are not capable of doing the injury that a subsidized press is. A corrupt press misleads the people, and when the people go wrong, everything goes wrong.

The *Expositor* offers an elegant steel engraving of our late President Garfield to any person who can intelligently explain what the Republican Convention meant yesterday by its resolutions on the irrigation question. They were as indefinite as the cheers given for the ticket at the close of the convention.—*Expositor.*

We think the charge of "indefiniteness" has but little force against resolutions adopted without a dissenting voice by an assemblage composed largely of practical irrigators. When such staunch irrigators and radical opponents of riparianism as Judge North endorse a set of resolutions it is not at all likely that they fail to speak out squarely on the leading issue. We will guarantee that any one who will read the resolutions will understand their meaning a great deal better than any reader of the *Expositor* understands the various editorial views expressed by that paper on the same subject.

On Tuesday last the Legislature elected A. P. Williams, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, United States Senator to fill the remainder of Senator Miller's unexpired term. That the law required that the election take place was freely conceded by Democratic as well as Republican members. Mr. Williams is more a business man than a politician, and his business associates in San Francisco unanimously testify to his ability and sterling honesty. Whatever Mr. Williams' qualifications may be, it is safe to say that they are not less than those of his predecessor, Mr. Hearst. Now that the Legislature has performed this duty, let it give its undivided attention to the more important matter of making irrigation laws.

We are reliably informed that the *Chronicle* has misrepresented Assemblymen DeWitt and Goucher when it reported that they were opposing the Irrigation Committee' measures. As we reprinted some extracts from the *Chronicle*, we make this statement in justice to those gentlemen.

Samuel J. Tilden, the venerable Democratic statesman, is dead. He died suddenly, and it is said unexpectedly, at his home at Greystone, Monday night. In the death of Samuel J. Tilden the Democratic party loses its leading statesman and the country one of its great men. He was born in New York in 1814, and was in the 73d year of his life. By profession he was a lawyer, and was very wealthy. Much of the time of his latter years was spent in the service of his party. His genius and his labors will live long in the memories of the people.

SHORT BITS.

Bock beer is of He-brew origin.

The most expensive coughfee is the doctor's bill.

There are few women who can sit down squarely and honestly.—*Philadelphia News.*

Evidently the *News* man was never a spectator at a roller skating rink.

A medical journal says that from 160,000 to 200,000 hairs grow on a woman's head. To get the number she usually wears on her head, multiply this by 2.

Mr. Powderly's position as Master Workman of the Knights of Labor is said to give him greater power than any other man in the country. It makes him a giant Powderly sort of man.

Senator Morrill has served in Congress thirty years, and an exchange mentions as a distinguishing feature that he has a large, strong jaw. If thirty years in Congress failed to develop a man's jaw, he might as well go out of the jawing business and act on the conclusion that nature had intended him to either use his hands or his brains.

A young gentleman who writes to us that he desires to get a position as reporter, says that he can be be counted on to make a full hand every hour in the day and every day in the week. If he can do what he says he can, there is a fine opening for him in any locality where ability for poker playing is uncurbed by law. This is one of those localities.

"What is all this talk about 'home rule?'" asked Mrs. Lowerlevel of Mrs. Hightower of Nob Hill, the other day. "Why, you see its this way," explained Mrs. Hightower. "An aristocratic old gentleman by the name of Gladstone wants to rule Ireland, but the Knights of Labor have elected a party by the name of Powderly, and so Gladstone is in disgrace. They have been having a great deal of riots and Parnell fun. That is something sent over from America, and is like the awful times they have here when the Democrats elect a President. My husband says the foot of the oppressor is on Ireland's neck, and that's what 'home rule' is. I think it's perfectly dreadful."

Almost every day there is a dispatch in the papers giving an account of the poisoning of from ten to fifty persons from eating ice cream. Let a society be formed to sit down on ice cream picnics.—*Peck's Sun.*

This may be the best kind of a suggestion, but before it is carried into effect it would be well that we know the kind of life-preserving organization this is to be. If it is to be a society composed of editors and other self-sacrificing men of the country, we desire to suggest that a fund be raised to provide each member with a pair of rubber, warranted ice-cream-proof picnic pants. As a matter of economy, though, we think it would be better to have the society composed exclusively of old maids. A single old maid with her bustle inserted in the mouth of an ice cream freezer and her eyes snapping viciously at a wicked world would stand off the most reckless crowd of picnickers that ever filled themselves full of the seductive and deadly picnic cream.

THE INQUISITIVE BOY.

"What is that man running for, father, and why do all those men chase him?"

"He is running for office, my son, but those men are not chasing him; they are only following him."

"Where do they follow him?"

"Into the saloon for drinks. He is a candidate, and is going to set 'em up for the boys."

"Do all candidates do that way, father?"

"No, my boy, a few of them do not."

"Why don't they all do it? Don't people like candidates when they give them drinks?"

"Some candidates don't believe in buying votes with whisky. They only ask people to vote for them if they think they will make good officers."

"But, father, won't the people vote for the men who buy them whisky?"

"Some of them will, my boy, but there are a great many people who won't sell their votes for whisky or anything else."

"Say, father, they have come out of the saloon, and are standing around the candidate talking to him. They will all vote for him, won't they?"

"No, my boy, some of them will drink his whisky and pat him on the back, and then vote for the other man."

"That isn't right, is it, father?"

"No, my child, that is politics."

"This candidate is rich, isn't he, father?"

"No, my boy, outside of politics he is a poor man."

"Where does he get so much money, then, to buy whisky for everybody?"

"That is something the candidate knows, but nobody else does."

"Is he a Republican candidate father?"

"No, my child, he is not. But if you keep on asking questions you will get to be an inquisitive boy, and then you will be a terror to everybody. Some day, when you are as old and have as much experience as a City Father, you will understand better how these strange things work."

Interesting Gossip.—A couple of Nob Hill housewives were discussing the comparative merits of tea and coffee as a beverage the other day, one being inclined to favor tea and the other coffee. "I always used to prefer tea," said the champion of coffee, "until we commenced to get the new kind of coffee, and it is so delicious that I don't care to drink anything else now." Strange," said the other lady, "but I always liked coffee best until we got this new kind of tea, and now I *must* have my tea three times a day." And where *do* you get your tea?" "And where do *you* get your coffee?" "Why," they both replied in chorus, "at the American Cash Store, of course." And they very sensibly concluded that they would buy both their tea and coffee at Ward's, and everything else that they wanted to be of the very best quality. And they did not forget, either, that fine presents are given away with tea and coffee at the Cash Store.

Report of the Fresno County Horticultural Commission.

Fresno (Cal.), August 3, 1886.

To the Supervisors of Fresno County—The Fresno Horticultural Commission would hereby beg leave to report to your Board in regard to their procedure and work during the past few months in seeking the cleanliness of our orchards and the prosperity of our fruit industries.

For several reasons the work during this time has been quite limited, the Secretary alone being engaged in it, and he but a small part of the time. This has been because of other engagements, the time of year, and especially because he has not felt justified in incurring expense in urging our orchardists to do what, from the pressure of Spring work, or other reasons, the most of them seemed utterly indisposed to do. The work during this time has been largely in the way of experiments, and in instructing and advising, where this seemed to promise any advantage.

We regret to have to report, after six months' effort to exterminate the San Jose scale from our orchards, that all has not been done that was desired, or that we believe might have been done for this end. We have found it very hard in many cases to induce orchardists to do what they might; what they knew they ought to do for their own best interests. Under various pleas many have put off the work from week to week, until it has been left wholly undone. Not a few have chosen to follow their own devices, or the counsel of others rather than of this Commission, and too often the result has been only failure. This may have resulted somewhat from the fact that we have all been largely experimenters, and no one was prepared to speak with an authority to demand conviction. But in our varied experiments we believe much has been learned that will prove of great value for intelligent, successful work in the future.

This Commission has done considerable in the way of experiment during the past few months, especially upon the San Jose scale in its hatching, active state. Several of the washes recommended for Spring and Summer use have been carefully tested. Of these some have been proved to be very efficient. This is true of the kerosene butter prepared from Professor Riley's formula, and also from the weak lye solution. There seems, however, to be a weak point in both of these washes as related to our hot, dry climate. They evaporate, or dry up, too quickly for best results. The kerosene is hardly on the tree before it has evaporated, or the lye before its caustic elements have crystalized and its power ended. The danger to the tender foliage in the use of lye is also an objection to it as a Summer wash. The best results with these various washes we we have found in the use of whale oil soap and sulphur, and it may be a small quantity of lye or potash added. The sulphur is very offensive and destructive to the scale in its active stage, as is also the soap, and the latter adheres to the tree and maintains its killing power for a considerable time. We are convinced that this is one of the very best Summer washes in this locality. A good formula for it may be one pound of soap to two gallons of water, with as much sulphur as can be dissolved in this mixture while boiling; one pound of American lye, or potash, may be added to eight or ten gallons of this; applied to the tree as hot as convenient.

While stating that all has not been done for the cleansing of our orchards that was desired, or that might and should have been done, we can yet add that much has been done with excellent results, bringing many orchards into a much better condition than they otherwise would have been in, and enabling many to market fruit wholly or practically clean that would else have been ruined. Many, we believe, have made a mistake in cutting down their trees to bare stumps, frequently killing the tree. A simple heading in, so that all parts of the tree can be readily reached with the wash, would be better. If the tree is so badly infested that it must be cut to the stump it had better be rooted out at once. Many have damaged their orchards badly by the use of animal or mineral oils; most trees will not long survive such treatment. There has also been much failure from the use of inefficient washes, such as whitewash, brine, and other cheap compounds. The most effective washes will in the end prove the cheapest, and we are convinced that these are very few, and are found in combinations of kerosene oil, caustic soda and potash, or whale oil soap and sulphur. An intelligent and faithful use of either of these will restore and save badly-infested trees, and we have as yet very little reason to put confidence in any other washes that have been recommended or tried.

Besides the scale-bug we have found some effect upon trees and damage to fruit from the peach moth. The little grub found now and then burrowing in the ripe peaches or nectarines is the larvæ of this insect, and should be destroyed whenever found. We are also in this region threatened with the extensive ravages of the codlin moth. In many orchards it has already become a serious pest, especially in a large pear orchard north of the city. This orchard has now for two or three years been badly infested with this enemy, destroying much fruit. Last year bands were used upon the trees with good success. This year the work for destroying them has been mainly in hanging a small tin pail in every fourth or fifth tree, with a small quantity of water, molasses and vinegar mixed in it. This attracts, catches and destroys an immense number of the flying moths, and does excellent work.

But unless more care is taken and more effort made for the destruction of this enemy it will get the mastery and make our pear and apple orchards practically worthless. Every apple or pear found infested with it should be destroyed at once, and whenever the presence of a worm is found in any of this fruit it is almost certain that the larvæ of the Codlin Moth is there at work. Considerable has been said lately about a species of Lady Bug, very destructive to scale, and which seems to be doing good work in clearing infested trees in other parts of the State. This insect bears the name of "Chilicorus Cacti." It has lately been introduced in at least one of our orchards, from San Diego, but it is yet too soon to see any marked results there. It has also been found on another of our orchards in Central Colony, how it got there cannot be discovered. The Secretary of this Commission detected it there on several trees last winter, since that he has given it sharp attention. The hatch of the few on the trees was last Spring very large, and the trees where it was located, were for a time generously supplied with the larvæ, who seemed to be very rapacious and devoured an immense amount of scale, and doing much toward clearing these trees. As yet, this found to our orchardists is all too few to be of much reliance in saving our trees, but it is hoped that it will multiply rapidly and spread and prove itself of more than a match for many of the enemies of our orchards.

It is well known that from various reasons our orchard fruit crops is this year very small. But in the fruit put upon the market we are glad to see how large is the proportion that is wholly or practically clean from scale bug, and this from orchards that in the winter were badly infested. We believe that faithful winter-washing has thus done much good for fruit even where all the scale has not been killed. Wherever Spring spraying was carried out very much benefit has been derived in saving the fruit.

We are convinced that this Commission has already justified its existence and repaid its expense many times over, and as yet it may be said to have only laid the foundation for real effective work. It is every day gaining fuller and better knowledge in regard to the best methods of procedure. It has done much towards awakening the orchardists to the dangers and work before them, and to the best means of securing the future health and profitableness of their trees. But, as yet, this work is only begun; a vast amount of teaching, persuading and directing must yet be done before that general effort is made that will rid our orchards of their various pests, will keep our trees clean and healthy and make our fruit interests in the future as remunerative as they should be.

We would here suggest in regard to future work that as soon as possible after the fruit-gathering this work of cleansing infested trees should be urged forward to the fullest extent. The last hatch of the scale bug for the year will take place in September or early in October, and this will be a time for their most effective destruction. A thorough washing then with whale-oil, soap and sulpher will destroy immense quantities. Then if any live scales be found upon the tree in early winter they can be easily reached with the strong winter washes that may be safely used. Your Commission proposes to do all it can to forward and direct this work, and thus gain a marked success during the coming year. We are thoroughly convinced that our infested orchards can be cleaned and kept clean and healthy and most fruitful, and this will be done if our orchardists will only heartily co-operate with us. This we hope and expect they will unanimously do. Signed,

J. H. Braly,
Geo. E. Freeman.

More residents of Fresno are absent from the city now than at any former time. Besides the usual numbers whichspend a few weeks of the warm season in the mountains or on the coast, a very large delegation is attending the Grand Encampment at San Francisco. A great many will return this week, and from now till the middle of September they will be flocking home rapidly. We opine that most of them will be very glad to get back to Fresno, too.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Containing the Substance of Every Legal Advertisement Published in the Fresno County Papers

W. C. Eley has made application to purchase [illegible] of Sec 21, T 14 S, R 24 E. Persons holding adverse claims are notified to file them in the land office at Stockton within 60 days from June 30th.

Electors of Mississippi School District will, August 7th, vote upon the proposition to issue bonds in the sum of $1,500, to build and furnish a new school house.

Nellie F. [illegible] having filed her petition in insolvency, creditors are notified to appear in the Superior Court Room Aug 16th to file their claims and choose an assignee of the estate of said insolvent.

The co-partnership existing between J. Poore, Wm Harvey and S. S. Heath has been dissolved, Poore retiring.

Peter Johnson, assignee of estate of Loren Eskelson an insolvent, has petitioned for an order of court to allow the sale of all the property of said estate at private sale. Said petition will be heard by Superior Court, August 2nd.

Creditors of the estate of Isaac A Riley deceased, are notified to present their claims at the office of W. H. Cutton, at Selma, Fresno county, within four months.

Complaint having been filed by J. W. Colly against J. W. Cook for abandoning homestead claim 1,[illegible] for the [illegible] of Sec 9, T 12 S, R 18 E, both parties are notified to appear at the U. S. land office at Stockton, on the 7th of Sept.

John S. Ward has filed his petition in insolvency and creditors are notified to meet in the Superior Court room, Aug 21st, to present their claims and choose an assignee of the estate of said insolvent.

Bethel ditch company has levied an assessment of $2 per share, delinquent July 24th. Stock upon which the assessment remains unpaid will be sold August 27th.

Archibald A Peabody has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his preemption right to [illegible], before the Clerk of Superior Court at Fresno, Aug. 30th. Fred'k Bach is notified to present his adverse claims.

C. Taylor and W. Taylor are summoned to appear in the office of Justice of First Township and answer the complaint filed therein, in which G. G. Parson sues for the sum of $80 together with interest and accruing costs.

Jackson B Appling has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his pre-emption right to [illegible], before the Clerk of the Superior Court at Fresno, Aug. 30th.

Creditors of the estate of C. W. Johnson, deceased, are notified to present their claims to B. B. Johnson, administrator, within four months from June 24, 1886.

☞ Other legal advertisements will be found in full elsewhere in the columns of this paper.

FRESNO MARKET REPORT.

Prices Paid for Country Produce:

Butter	15c to 35c per roll
Barley	65c to 70c per ctl
Chickens	$3 to $4½ per doz
Eggs	18c per doz
Hides, green	6c to 8c per lb
Hides, dry	11 to 15c per lb
Hay	$5 to $10 per ton
Honey	6 to 8c per lb
Lard	9 to 12c per lb
Turkeys	11 to 12c per lb
Wheat	$1.05 to $1.05 per ctl
Alfalfa seed	11 to 16c per lb
Wool	10 to 14c

Following are the prices for which articles are sold at retail in this market:

Butter	30c to 35c per roll
Beans	4 to 5c per lb
Bacon	12½ to 14c
Barley, whole	90c
Barley, ground	$1.00 per ctl
Cheese	20 to 25c
Coffee C. R.	6 lbs for $1
Corn meal, 10 lbs	40c
Dried Apples	8c
Dried peaches	8 to 10c
Eggs	18c per doz
Flour	90c to $1.10 per ctl
Hams	15 to 18c
Salt, alum salt, 15c, dairy 25, Liverpool 8c, extra table	25c
Sugar, Golden C 8¼c, E Golden C, 10c. Dry Granulated	12 lbs for $1
Syrup, 1 gal tins, 75c, $1; 5 gal kegs $3.50 to $4.50	
Tea	50 to 75c

MARRIED.

MANUEL—ADAMS—In Fresno City, August 4th, by Rev. G. W. Goodell, George S. Manuel and Mrs. Lizzie M. Adams, both of this city.

BORN.

THORNTON—In Washington Colony, August 2, 1886, to the wife of Thomas Thornton, a son.

MULLER—In Stockton, August 5, 1886, to the wife of Captain M. W. Muller, a Native Son.

DIED.

PAYNE—In Fresno, July 29, 1886, Noah Payne, a native of North Carolina, aged 67 years.

C. P. WALTON,
Regular Democratic Nominee
For Constable of the Third Township.
Subject to the vote of the people.

J. N. FANNING,
Regular Republican Nominee for
Constable of the Third Township.
Subject to the vote of the people.

H. C. COLWELL,
Regular Republican nominee for
Constable of the Third Township.
Subject to the vote of the people.

RUSS HOUSE,

Cor. I and Fresno streets.

THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL

Is now open to the public, and a share of patronage is solicited. Large airy rooms, good ventilation; new furniture throughout; comfortable beds, and plenty of well-cooked, wholesome food, are the inducements we offer for patronage.
Splendid accommodations for families, and a large sample room for travelers. Give us a call.
5-tf ALBIN & BROWN, Proprietors.

H. C. B. GILL,
DEALER IN
Paints, Oils,
AND WALL-PAPER,
Corner of Fresno and I Streets,
FRESNO, CAL.
Red Building with White Front is
GILL'S PAINT SHOP.
Painting and Paper-Hanging done in all their branches. 6-28-tf

For first-class carriage trimming, go to the Pioneer Harness Shop. S. B. Tombs, Manager.

TO EXCHANGE.

Horses, buggies, wagons, &c., to exchange for good grain hay. Land, unimproved, well located, to exchange for improved property, town or colony. Apply at Griffith's Land Office. 7-9-tf

Hides and pelts bought and sold at the Pioneer Harness Shop, Fresno, Cal.

Fresh Young Cows for Sale.

I have for sale about forty head of fine heifers which will be sold in numbers to suit purchaser. Buyers may select from the lot, and if their choice does not prove a good milker the animal may be returned and another one taken, or money will be refunded. The price asked is $40 per head. Apply in person at the ranch of Alex. Smith, six miles south-west of Fresno. 8-6-tf.

Notice to Bridge Contractors.

Pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Fresno county, made on the 22d day of July, 1886, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by said Board for the erection of two bridges, one bridge 200 feet long across Willow Creek, in Section 30, T. 21, R. 15 E., and one bridge 80 feet long across Button Willow Creek, in Section 27, T. 12 S., R. 14 E., on the line of the survey of the Fresno Flats and Panoche road, made by J. C. Shepard and filed in the office of the clerk of said Board on the 1st day of March, 1886. Said bridges to be trestle bridges, spans not to exceed twenty feet, seventeen feet wide in the clear, with eight stringers in each bent, three inch flooring, good and substantial railing, two inch hub and felloe guards; bidders to furnish plans and specifications.

Bids will be received up to 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday the 6th day of September, 1886; all bids to be accompanied with a deposit of $250 as security that the successful bidder will enter into a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $1,000 for the faithful performance of the contract. Bids to be sealed in envelopes and addressed to the Clerk of the Board, and to be marked "Bids for construction of bridges." The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board,
Attest A. C. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
By W. C. Guard, Deputy.
Fresno, Cal., July 25, 1886. 8-6-4t.

Election Notice—School Tax.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of Marysdale School District, County of Fresno, State of California, that an election will be held on the first day of September, A. D. 1886, at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to purchase some additional land for school purposes, also for material to fence school house lot, and also to dig well and furnish pump for the aforesaid school district. It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of $250. The polls will be open at Marysdale school house from one hour after sun-rise until three o'clock p. m.

The judges appointed to conduct the election are: W. W. Davis, J. B. Waipscott, James Morris.

James Allen,
Alex. Gordon,
8-6-3t District School Trustees.

NOTICE!

OUR

☞ ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE!

COMMENCES

ON JULY 15, 1886,

And Continues for 60 Days. All who desire to

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR REDUCED PRICES

WILL DO WELL

To Call on Us During this Time.

Respectfully,

KUTNER, GOLDSTEIN & CO.

Carriage trimming a specialty at Tombs' Pioneer Harness Shop, Fresno.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Two well mated yearling steers and one Jersey bull. Will sell cheap for cash or will exchange for a good driving horse. Enquire of PACKARD BROS. 6-14

MILK COWS FOR SALE.

A number of good milk cows for sale by C. A. Hart, at Millerton. Inquire of W. H. McKenzie, at Fresno Loan and Savings Bank. 6-4-tf

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

All who are indebted to the undersigned will confer a special favor by making prompt settlement of their accounts.
8-25 SOL. WOLLNER.

WANTED.

To buy—5 pounds of fresh roots of Pomegranate. Should be packed close, and not too dry. Enquire at this office. 7-16-tf

CHEAP TOWN LOTS.

Six choice town lots, east of the court house, high and dry, for $65 each—corner lot $100. Easy terms. Also three beautiful residence lots in the north part of town for sale cheap. Inquire at this office. 6-11-tf

STRAYED.

On or about the 28th of July, one bay mare 10 years old, branded with letters F and T combined. Any information will be left with S. J. Irwin, Elm Avenue, Central Colony. 7-30-tf

LAND NOTICE.

Land Office at Stockton, Cal., July 17, 1886.

Notice of application to purchase timber land.

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Horion Morford, whose post-office address is Fresno City, Fresno county, California, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the north-east ¼ of south-west ¼ Section No. 33, in Township No. 9 south, Range No. 25 east, of Mt. Diablo Meridian.

All persons holding any adverse claim thereto are required to present the same at this office within sixty days from the first publication of this notice.
7-23-10t GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register.

INSURE
—WITH—
CHAS. BURKS,
DISTRICT AGENT,
FRESNO, CAL.

Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y.
American Fire Ins. Co. of Philadelphia.
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co. of Philadelphia.
Ins. Co. of the State of Pennsylvania.
COMBINED ASSETS OVER $10,000,000.
CHAS. BURKS,
Dist. Agent, Fresno, Cal.

The Opera!

Opera House Building, I street.

Finest Saloon and Billiard Parlor
IN FRESNO!

Finely fitted up billiard parlor and card rooms over the saloon. A complete stock of the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Elegant Lunch Every Day!

Competent and obliging attendants to serve the wants of customers.

L. POPOVICH, Proprietor.
7-16-tf

RUPERT'S SALOON

Hutchinson Block, Mariposa Street, FRESNO CAL.

GEO. RUPERT, Proprietor.

THE FINEST APPOINTED SALOON IN TOWN.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars
Of the Finest Quality.

FINE BILLIARD & POOL TABLES
For the accommodation of my customers. 6-25

STOP!

And see the

Wheeler Fruit Jar

Before Buying any.

The Best and Cheapest Jar in the Market.

Absolutely tight and easiest opened and most perfect fastening jar made.

CARLTON CURTIS, Sole Agent
6-18-tf For Fresno Co., I St., opp. Opera House.

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale!

'It is too late for Spring and too early for Fall Goods.'
—SO SAY—

THE LEADERS,

That the senior member of the firm says "OUR STOCK MUST BE CUT DOWN." We can only do this, at this time of year, by

Cutting Down Prices!

—AND—

WE WILL OBEY ORDERS IF IT BREAKS THE FIRM!

We therefore offer during this month,

BIG INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS!

It is the dull month, but we expect to revive trade by offering our

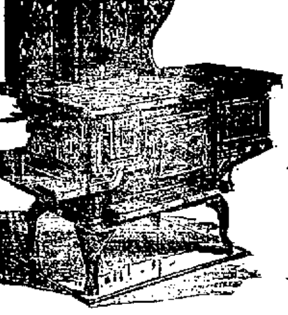
Well Assorted Stock at Knock-Down Prices!

Having just completed our inventory of stock, we are prepared for a Mid-Summer Clearance Sale, at prices that will invite purchasers and induce sales.

J. L. Lewison & Co., The Leaders.

HARDWARE, STOVES,

Farming Implements,



Paints, Oils and Glass,

TINWARE

And Granite Ware

At Eastern Prices

THE FRESNO HARDWARE CO.

—HAS NOW A—

Complete Stock, bought direct from Eastern Factories

And broght to Fresno at the

LOW RATES OF FREIGHT!

WE WOULD BE PLEASED TO WAIT UPON ALL WHO MAY CALL.

Pumps, Plumbing and Tin Work a Specialty.

DEXTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

ROBINSON & GREEN, Managers,

I Street, opposite Dexter Stables.

MANUFACTURES ALL KINDS OF

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, WAGONS, BUGGIES & CARRIAGES,

Repairing of Machinery, &c., promptly and satisfactorily done. Also all kinds of blacksmithing and horse-shoeing. One of the best horse-shoers in the state employed.

STEAM POWER AND GOOD WORKMEN

Enables us to guarantee satisfaction, both as to price and character of work. 3-12-tf

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Fresno Enterprise Company, held on the twenty seventh (27th) day of July, 1886, an Assessment of eight (8) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary of the company at Gertrude, Fresno county, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the thirty-first (31st) day of August, 1886, will be delinquent and offered for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 28th day of September, 1886, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. RAY G. COATES, Secretary.
Gertrude, Fresno Co., Cal. 7-30-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

I am reliably informed that one O. M. Thompson, agent for the Singer sewing machine, has circulated reports that as soon as leases are executed for the sale of a Domestic machine for which I am agent, I place them in the First National Bank of Fresno for immediate collection and for forfeiture. All of such reports are false, and circulated by a jealous rival for the purpose of injuring my business. I have never placed any business in the hands of said bank, as I do my own business, and my customers will all testify that I have always been honorable and fair in my dealings with them. In proof of the foregoing I respectfully refer to the above-named bank.
A. WARNEKROS,
Agent for the light-running Domestic.

SUMMONS.

In the Justice's Court of Third Township, County of Fresno, State of California.

M. J. Donahoe, Plaintiff, vs. E. M. Morgan, Defendant.

The people of the State of California send greeting to E. M. Morgan, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Justice's Court of Third Township, county of Fresno, State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office in the said township, the complaint filed [illegible] within five days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within the township in which this action is brought; or if served out of said township but in said county within ten days, or within twenty days if served elsewhere.

[illegible] to recover judgment [illegible] and interest [illegible] to this plaintiff on a certain promissory note, made, executed and delivered to you to this plaintiff at Fresno, California, Oct. 12th, 1885, as more fully appears by the complaint on file herein to which you are referred.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for [illegible] with interest thereon at [illegible] per cent per [illegible] from Oct. 12th, 1885 together with costs of this action.

Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 13th day of March, 1886. F. H. SHORT,
Justice of the Peace of said Township.

SUMMONS.

In the Justice's Court of Fourth Township, County of Fresno, State of California.

Arthur W. Ball, [illegible] of George Ball & Co., plaintiff, vs. E. M. Morgan, defendant.

The people of the State of California send greeting to E. M. Morgan, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Justice's Court of Fourth Township, County of Fresno, State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office, in the said Township, the complaint filed therein, within five days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within the township in which this action is brought; or, if served out of said township, but in said county, within ten days; or within twenty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to obtain a judgment against you on your certain promissory note dated January 20, 1886, and payable March 1st, 1886, for $116 and interest at 10 per cent per annum from date until maturity, and thereafter at 1½ per cent per month until paid; also for $22.50 counsel fees and costs of suit; said note having been given to George Ball & Co. at said date and duly assigned to plaintiff by said George Ball & Co. before the commencement of this action, as more fully appears by the complaint on file herein to which you are referred.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for $116 principal and interest at 10 per cent per annum from January 20th, 1886, until March 1st, 1886, and at 1½ per cent per month thereafter until paid, and for $22.50 counsel fees, and costs of suit.

Given under my hand this 31 day of July, 1886.
7-30-pc A. A. SMITH,
Justice of the Peace of said Township.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Sargent B. Maze, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix at her residence, it being the late residence of said deceased, in Fresno county, state of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

NANCY M. MAZE, Administratrix.
Wharton & Shaw, Att'ys for Estate.
June 16, 1886. 6-18-5t

School Bond Election Notice.

State of California, County of Fresno.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of Elkhorn School District, that in accordance with the provisions of sections 1880 to 1887, political code, an election will be held on the 6th day of August, A. D., 1886, at which will be submitted the question of issuing bonds of the District for the purpose of purchasing school lot, building school house, furnishing the same with seats and desks, fencing school grounds and building two outhouses. The polls will be open at Romero Garcia's residence from 12 o'clock m. until 7 o'clock p. m. Jerry Eaton, Martinus Rohadtree and John M. [illegible] will serve as judges of the election.

The amount of bonds to be issued is one thousand dollars ($1,000) of the denomination of [illegible] each and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The number of years which said bonds are to run is as follows, viz: the first $250 to run two years, the second $250 three years, the third $250 to run four years, the fourth $250 to run five years.

DENNIS HATCH,
T. FAY,
JAMES COTTLE,
District School Trustees.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

Liberty Canal Company.

Principal place of business, Liberty, [illegible] county, California.

Notice: There is delinquent upon the following described stock on an assessment (No. [illegible]) levied on the [illegible] May, 1886, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective share holders:

Name.	Cert. No.	No. Shares.
Cottle & Lacy,	[illegible]	11
Dennis Hatch	38	[illegible]
J. G. Dawes,	12	[illegible]
Chas. Bichot, Estate,	20	[illegible]
Wm. Wardle,	34	[illegible]
James Gray,	34	[illegible]

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the [illegible] May, 1886, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the company, in Liberty, [illegible] California, on the 31st day of July [illegible] o'clock a. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

7-9-td. G. A. TIFFANY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Fresno county, made and entered on the 22d day of July, 1886, notice is hereby given that said Board will receive proposals for the erection of an addition to the County Hospital, according to plans and specifications thereof made by [illegible], now on file in the office of the Clerk of said Board.

The said bids will be received up to 2 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday the 7th day of September, 1886, and all bids must be accompanied with a check or certificate of deposit of $[illegible] as security that the successful bidder will enter into a sufficient bond in the sum of $1,000 for the faithful performance of said contract.

Bids to be enclosed in sealed envelopes and marked "Bids for erection of addition to County Hospital" and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board.
Attest A. C. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
By W. C. GUARD, Deputy.
Fresno, Cal., July 23d, 1886.

Notice to Wood Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of Fresno county will receive sealed proposals for furnishing firewood for the county as follows: Fifty-five (55) cords to be delivered at the County Hospital, and thirty (30) cords to be delivered to the Courthouse, all of which is to be four feet long, not less than two inches in diameter, and of sound, hard, mountain oak, and to be delivered on or before the 1st day of December, 1886, payment thereof to be made on the delivery of every ten or more cords.

The said bids will be received up to two o'clock p. m. on Tuesday the 3rd day of August, 1886. All bids must be accompanied with a deposit of $25, as security that the successful bidder will execute a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $100, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract. Bids to be enclosed in sealed envelopes, marked "Bid for wood," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board.
Attest A. C. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
By W. C. GUARD, Deputy.

LAND NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office at Stockton, Cal., June 9, 1886.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Edward Keeler, whose postoffice address is Fresno, Fresno county, California, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NE¼ of SE¼ Sec. 23, and NW¼ of SW ¼ Sec. 24, in Twp. 9 south, range 25 east, of the Mt. Diablo meridian.

All persons holding any adverse claim thereto are required to present the same at this office within sixty days from the first publication of this notice.
6-11-10t GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register.

NOTICE TO CITY TAX-PAYERS.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Fresno will meet in their Hall in the Masonic Temple Building, second floor, corner of I and Tulare Streets, on Monday, the 9th day of August, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., as a Board of Equalization, for the purpose of receiving and examining the assessment roll of said city for 1886 and equalizing the assessment of property therein, and will continue in session from day to day for one week unless sooner disposed of.

As many taxpayers are not aware that the revenue laws of this State make it their duty only to furnish a certified "list" of their property, and makes it the duty of the Assessor to place values thereon, I would state that I have in many instances found it necessary to change the values as placed by owners, in order to a just and equal valuation on all property.

W. E. DENNETT,
7-30-2t City Clerk and Assessor.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California—Probate.

In the matter of the estate of James McCarthy, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California, made on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1886, in the matter of the estate of James McCarthy, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court on Saturday, the 28th day of August, 1886, at 12 o'clock m., in front of the Court House door in said county, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said James McCarthy, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired since his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate and being in the County of Fresno, State of California, bounded and described as follows:

Lot numbered one hundred and fifty-four of the Central California Colony, according to the map of said colony now on file and of record in the office of the Recorder of said county.

Terms and Conditions of Sale. Cash, lawful money of the United States; ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the undersigned on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

E. J. KING,
Administrator of the estate of James McCarthy deceased.
Dated Fresno, Cal., Aug. 6th, 1886. 8-6